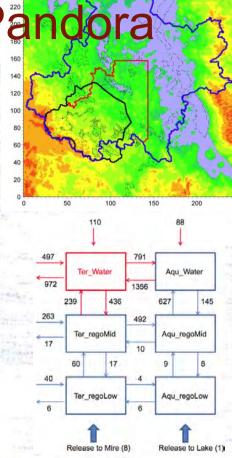
Use of MIKE SHE to parameterize Pandora

- ☐ SR-site model was set up and calibrated based (R-10-02, p. 303)
- Based on data from current state
- ☐ Results were delivered to dose calculations (TR-10-01, p. 342, Fig. 13.2; R-10-02, Fig. 8-5)
- 5000 AD-model
- $-Aqu_{regoLow} = (60-17) + (9-8) = 44 \text{ mm/y}$
- Ter_regoLow = Aqu_regoLow
- Six lakes were used to derive average information
- □ Pandora were used to derive LDF:s
- Aqu_regoLow = Lake_adv_low_mid
- Same value for all times





Questions regarding the hydrological modelling and interpretation

- Representativity of the averaging over six lakes vs. assumed leakage scenarios
- 2. Representativity of the parameterization based on AD 5000 vs. the significant change in wet area over time
- The definition of top boundary condition as driver of the flow

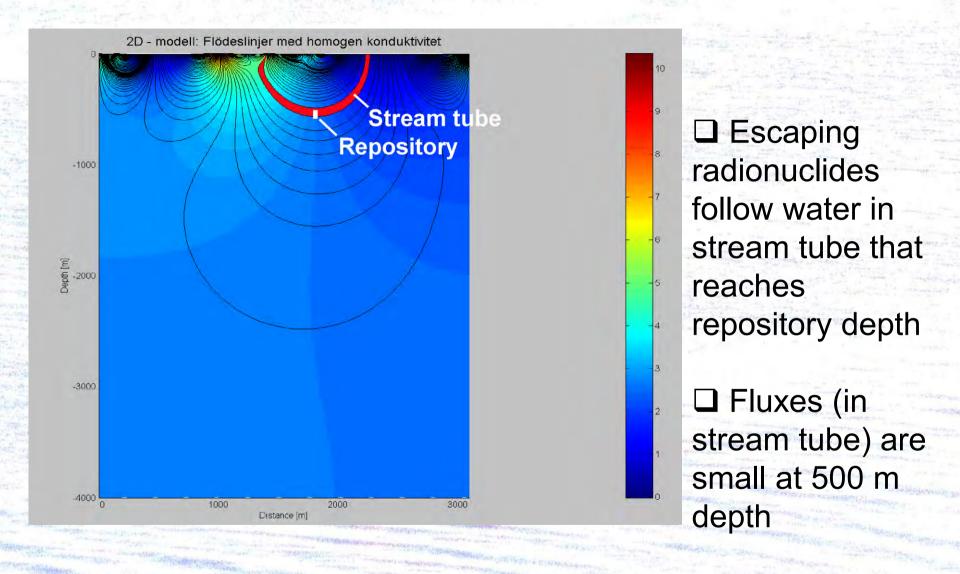
1. Representativity of the averaging over six lakes vs. Assumed leakage scenarios

Lake_adv_low_mid = 44 mm/y

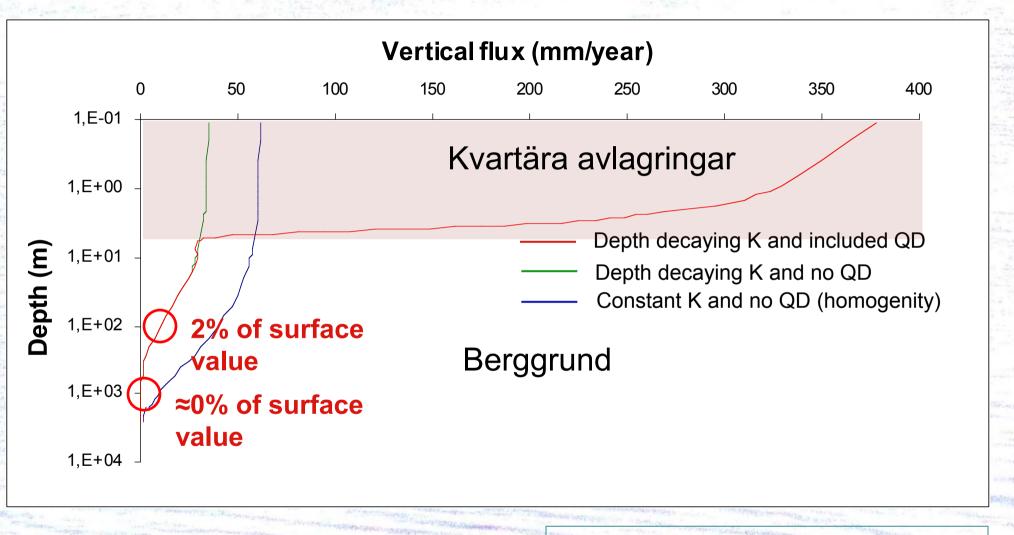
- Average for six different lake areas
- difference in advection velocity between four different environments (Ter_regoMid, Aqu_regoMid, Ter_regoMid and Aqu_regoMid)
- Both re- and discharge areas are combined to get a net exchange flux.
- Rate coefficients for Regolith_Low is10 100 times larger, than
- Compare results for Sea bottom, p. 308 R-10-08)
- Marklund (2009) estimated flux at 500 m depth: < 0.5 mm/y

☐ How can this averaging be representative to a scenario where radionuclides are leaking from the repository?

Hierarchic system of flow cells



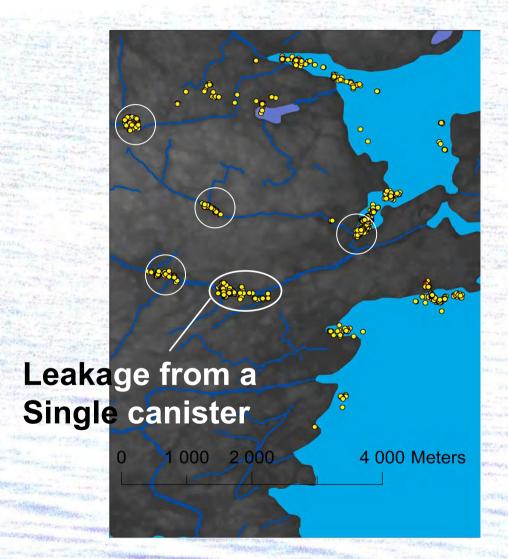
Estimated mixing in Swedish landscapes



After Lars Marklund (2009)

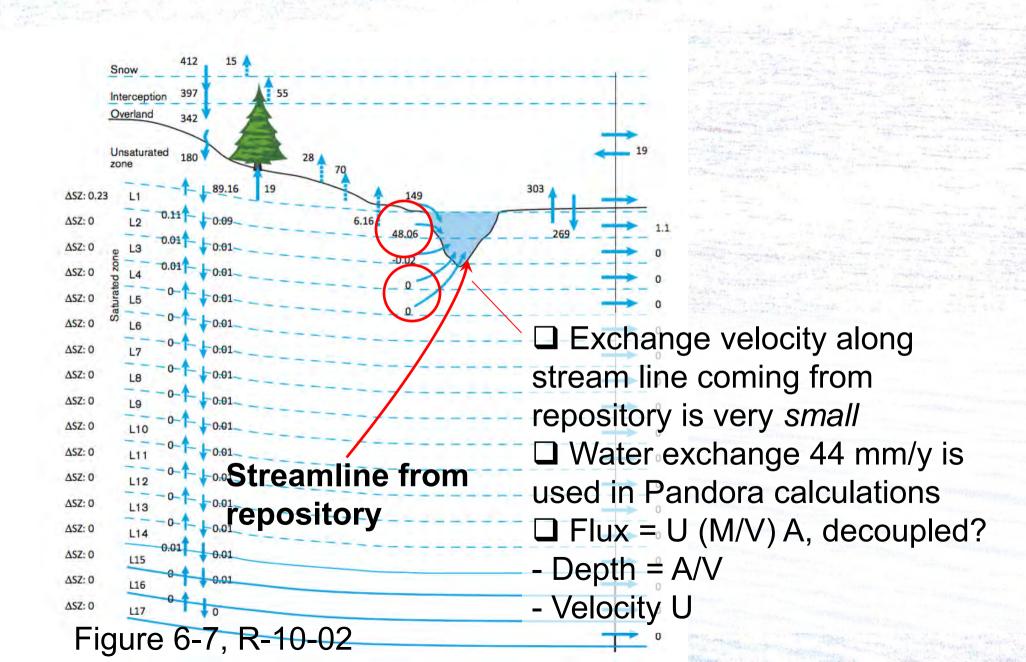
- 20 domains (2,5x2,5 and 25x25 km²)
- ☐ Soil data from thousands of wells
- ☐ Topography form LMV (50 x 50 m)
- ☐ Precipitation from SMHI

Utsrömningsområden i vattendrag och våtmarker



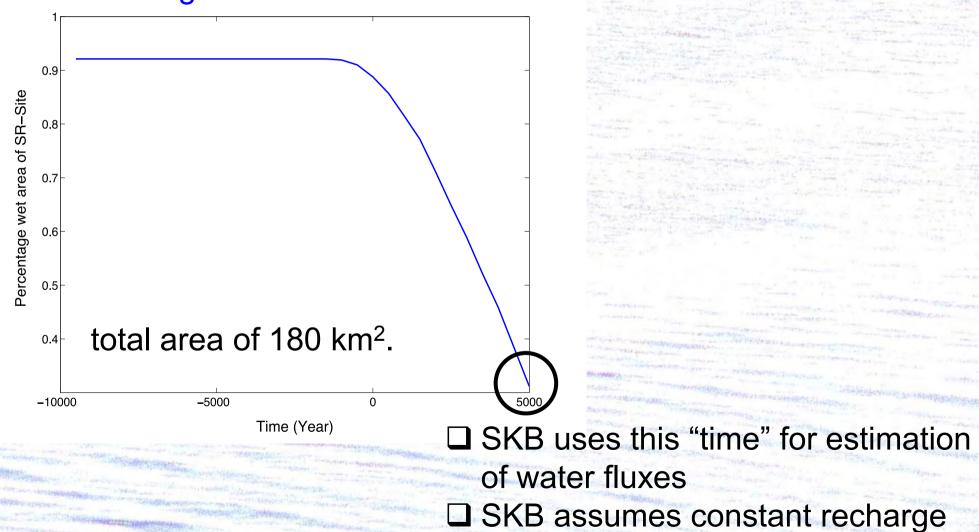
- ☐ Hot-spots sammanfaller med
- Dalgångar och vattendrag
- tunna kvartära avlagringar
- Sprickzoner
- ☐ Storleken på objekten avgör vilka topografiska skalor som styr fluxet vid ytan
- Låga flux under sjöar och våtmarker
- Vattendrag?

Exchange rate for Forsmark Regolith

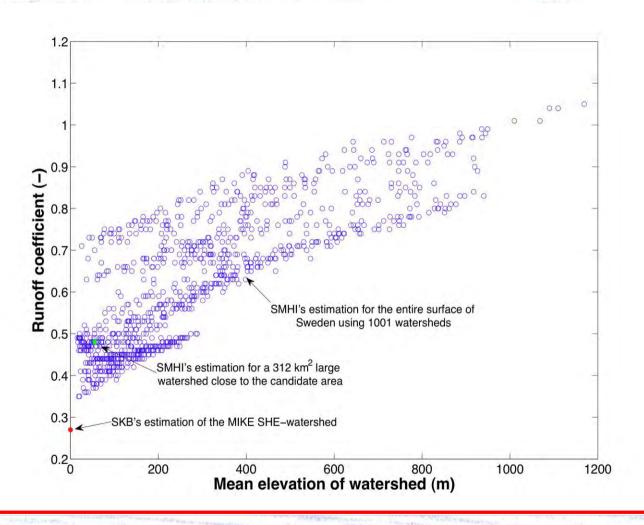


2. Representativity with regard to the significant change of the environment

Percentage of wet area in SDM SR-site model



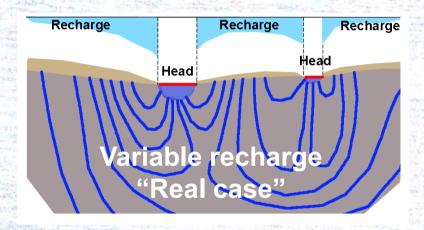
The current state of runoff is extreme



☐ What does the current hydrological status mean for generalization to AD 5000 and other scenarios?

3. The definition of top boundary condition as driver of the flow

Precipitation controlled B.C.



Head
Constant recharge

Recharge

Recharge

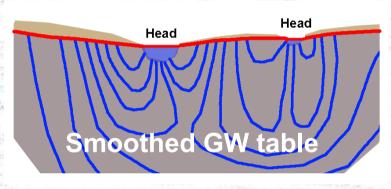
SKB

R-10-43

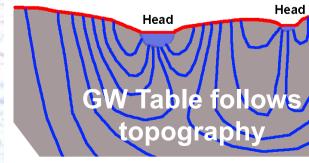
R-10-02

Recharge

Topography controlled B.C.



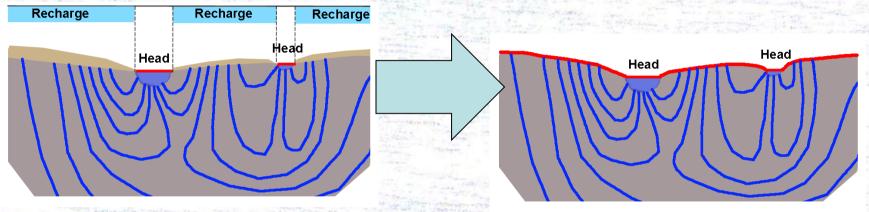
Marklund and Wörman, 2011



Voss, 1996 SKB R-06-44 Wörman et al. 2006

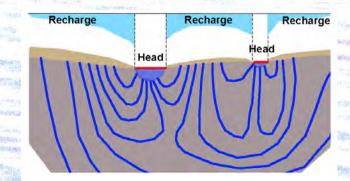
SKB reports R-10-06 -> R-10-43

SKB tested changing top boundary condition



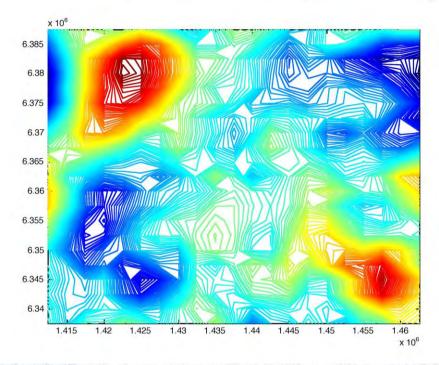
Specific flows at repository depth decreased ~10%

- ☐ Importance of real boundary condition?
- ☐ Importance to Lake_adv_low_mid?

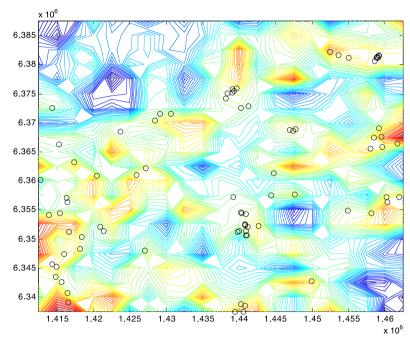


Topography controlled surface fluxes

Topography



Surface flux



- Spatially variable
- □ Constant flux => slower circulation

How important is the selected boundary condition for parameterizing Pandora?

Questions

- ☐ Representativity of the averaging over six lakes vs. assumed leakage scenarios

 How can this averaging be representative to a scenario where radionuclides are leaking from the repository?
- □Representativity of the parameterization based on AD 5000 vs. the significant change in wet area over time What does the current hydrological status mean for generalization to AD 5000 and other scenarios?
- ☐ The definition of top boundary condition as driver of the flow

How important is the selected boundary condition for parameterizing Pandora?